

		Coxæ.	Tr. & fem.	Pat. & tib.	Metat. & tars.		
Legs.....	1.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	=	$10\frac{3}{4}$
	2.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	=	10
	3.	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	=	$8\frac{1}{4}$
	4.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	=	11
Palpi		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	=	$6\frac{3}{4}$

‘Challenger’ Expedition specimen.

	Long.	Broad.
Cephalothorax....	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in front.
		$4\frac{1}{2}$
Abdomen	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mandibles	$\frac{3}{4}$ hor ^y .	$3\frac{1}{2}$ vert ^y .

		Coxæ.	Tr. & fem.	Pat. & tib.	Metat. & tars.		
Legs.....	1.	2	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	=	$14\frac{1}{2}$
	2.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	=	$12\frac{3}{4}$
	3.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	=	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	4.	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Palpi		$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	=	$8\frac{3}{4}$

Migas distinctus, Cambr., from the South Island, described as having a pattern of yellow spots on the back and having more widely separated eyes, will no doubt be distinct from the above; but Mr. Goyen's *Migas Sandageri*, from Moko-hinou Islands, near Auckland, now that we know he means recurved by bent forward, would seem from his description to agree exactly with *M. paradoxus* of L. Koch. Mr. Goyen found the nests of *M. distinctus* in clay-banks; those of *M. paradoxus* and *M. Sandageri* are on the trunks of trees. It is interesting to note that M. Simon has found the nests of the allied South-African *Moggridgea* to be built both in the ground and on bark.

VII.—On new Forms of *Anomalurus* and *Sciurus* from Tropical Africa. By HAROLD SCHWANN.

AN examination of some of the more recent African accessions to the British Museum collection which I have been enabled to make with Mr. Thomas's permission shows that the following forms require description.

Anomalurus Beecrofti argenteus, subsp. n.

General colour above silvery grey, more or less suffused with yellowish towards the middle line; basal portion of the

hairs on the flanks darker than those on the body, producing an indistinct dark patch on the edge of the membrane; general colour of under surface dirty grey; throat strongly suffused with "orange-rufous," passing into pinkish buff on the stomach and hind limbs; head silvery grey, cheeks and lower jaw silvery white, a white patch on the crown between the ears and a white band running along the shoulders; under-part of forearms and sides of stomach dirty white; outer edge of membrane on upper surface behind forearms covered with stiff black hairs extending backwards for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail dirty grey.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body about 385 mm.; tail 139; hind foot (s. u.) 41.

Skull: greatest breadth 36; length of upper tooth-series 12.5.

Hab. Abutschi, River Niger, about 150 miles from the coast.

Type. B.M. no. 2. 11. 10. 7. Collected Feb. 1902 by A. J. Braham, Esq.

This subspecies differs very considerably from the type of *Anomalurus Beecrofti* from Fernando Po described by Fraser both in general colour and skull-measurements. The latter, however, in this group are so variable, even among members of the same species, as to be of little value. As an example two adult specimens, both undoubtedly *Anomalurus Beecrofti*, differed by as much as 1.5 mm. in the length of the upper tooth-series. In colour *A. B. argenteus* differs from *Anomalurus Beecrofti* in being of a light silvery grey on its upper surface instead of "yellowish grey." It is also much less suffused with rufous on its under surface.

Sciurus rufobrachiatus ruwenzorii, subsp. n.

Allied to *S. kenia*, Neum.*, but with a certain amount of fulvous on its muzzle and feet and a pure white streak on the under surface.

General colour above "olivaceous," the hairs brown, speckled with "ochraceous," without the marked rufous suffusion found in *S. nyansæ*. Base of the hairs "slate-grey." Length of the underfur about 15 mm. and of the long hairs 25 mm. Under surface "creamy buff," not sharply defined, gradually passing into the "olivaceous" of the sides. Middle line of under surface with a sharply defined white streak about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad extending from the interramia to the inguinal region, its hairs white to their bases.

* SB. Ges. nat. Fr. Berlin, 1902, p. 176.

Top of muzzle dull fulvous, passing into "olivaceous" on the crown. Cheeks and upper surfaces of the feet and forearms grizzled yellowish. Hairs of tail annulated with black and buffy yellow.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the skin):—

Hind foot (s. u.) 51 mm.

Skull: greatest length 52; basilar length 40·5; greatest breadth 29·5; length of upper tooth-series 9.

Hab. Wimi Valley, Ruwenzori. Alt. 2400 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 95. 3. 5. 2. Collected 6th July, 1894, by G. F. Scott Elliot, Esq.

In colour this subspecies is intermediate between *S. r. nyansæ* and *S. kenieæ*, having less fulvous on the muzzle and limbs than the former and more than the latter.

Sciurus rufobrachiatus pasha, subsp. n.

Fur hardly so thick or so long as that of *S. r. nyansæ*; length of long hairs on back about 21 mm. and of underfur 11. General colour above dark brownish, rather warmer than Ridgway's "bistre"; base of the hairs slaty black. Flanks distinctly lighter than back; base of hairs "slate-grey." Under surface very thinly covered with creamy-white hairs, interspersed with a few black ones. Difference in colour between flanks and belly unusually conspicuous, with the line of demarcation well defined. An indistinct white patch on throat and chest, hardly constituting a streak. Top of muzzle and round orbits dull orange-buff. Fore and hind feet and outer side of forearms rich "ochraceous rufous." Underside of thighs and lower limbs sparsely covered with whitish-buffy hairs. Tail like back for its basal two inches, the remainder annulated with black and dirty white.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the skin):—

Head and body 249 mm.; tail 234; hind foot (s. u.) 49.

Skull: greatest length (c.) 50; basilar length 39; greatest breadth 31·5; length of upper tooth-series 10.

Hab. Bellima, Monbuttu.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 87. 12. 1. 31. Collected 13th July, 1883, and presented by Dr. Emin Pasha.

This subspecies, allied to *S. r. nyansæ*, is more strongly suffused with rufous on the back and base of tail, while it is of a much lighter colour on the feet and belly. *S. kaffensis*, O. Neumann*, from the other side of the Nile, differs by "die schöne rostfarbene" annulation of the caudal hairs. It may be mentioned that an allied form from Southern Nigeria

* *Op. cit.* p. 57.

is also remarkable for the almost naked condition of its under surface, but is distinguishable by the absence of any rufous colour on the limbs.

The four members of the *S. rufobrachiatus* group found in Central and Central East Africa may be distinguished as follows :—

- A. Fulvous or reddish on muzzle and feet.
 - a. A marked white streak along under surface *S. r. ruwenzorii*.
 - b. No white streak along under surface.
 - a'. Underside of forearms and thighs deep rufous colour; belly well haired, dull buffy *S. r. nyansæ*.
 - b'. Underside of thighs with no rufous suffusion; belly thinly covered with whitish-grey hairs . *S. r. pasha*.
 - B. No fulvous colouring on feet or muzzle *S. kenie*.
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VIII.—On new Species of Lycænidæ from Sierra Leone.
By D. CATOR.

I FEEL pretty sure that the *Pseuderessie* here described are not the only new ones that I have lately discovered, but I await further material, which I hope to find before very long.

They need a deal of hunting, as their haunts are in shady places and they are most difficult to capture on the wing—firstly, because of their sombre colouring on the underside and the small amount of colour above, so that they can be seen only at intervals whilst flying; and, secondly, because if not taken at the first attempt they will not probably give another opportunity, as they easily take fright. If, however, they can be seen at rest they can easily be caught if they are not too high up, but they need much looking for; they rest on twigs and creepers bare of leaves, but, excepting one or two species, seem to be distinctly uncommon.

Pseuderessia Bakeriana, sp. n.

♂.—*Upperside*. Fore wings black, outer margin faintly scalloped, inner margin up to beyond vein 1 orange from near the base to beyond the middle: hind wings orange, with very broad black posterior borders decreasing rapidly towards costa. *Underside*. Both wings greyish black, hind wings rather the paler of the two: fore wings with red irrorations on the costa, a squarish red patch on the costa beyond the cell, which is confluent with the red irroration up to the